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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, 1933-34

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E C A B L E S

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Favorable development of Argentine wheat and flaxseed crops reported for week ending November 16. Less anxiety felt on account of excessive moisture, since only local rains were received. (Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, November 16, 1934.)

✓ Czechoslovakia 1934 production forecast as follows with 1933 figures in parentheses: Potatoes 285,312,000 bushels (301,373,000), sugar beets 4,255,000 short tons (3,212,000), tobacco 32,079,000 pounds (25,957,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 15, 1934.)

Estimated 1934 production for Japan proper reported as follows, with 1933 crops, in parentheses: Wheat 45,577,000 bushels (38,611,000) and barley 71,507,000 bushels (66,982,000). (Office, Foreign Agricultural Service, Shanghai, November 14, 1934.)

Poland revised estimate of 1934 harvested acreage placed as follows, with corresponding 1933 figures in parentheses: Wheat 4,385,000 acres (4,187,000) and rye 14,014,000 acres (14,271,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 14, 1934.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain information

Wheat production in 1934, as represented by estimates for 43 countries, now totals 3,032,162,000 bushels, which is 303,830,000 bushels less than the harvest of these countries in 1933. The second estimate of grain production in Canada shows a reduction in all the crops, threshing returns having fallen below earlier expectations. The wheat crop, which is now placed at 275,252,000 bushels, or about 2,000,000 bushels under the September forecast of 277,304,000 bushels, shows a gain of 2 percent over the present estimate of the 1933 outturn. An upward revision for Austria's rye crop, together with the reduced estimate for Canada, brings the total 1934 rye crop in 26 countries to 874,199,000 bushels, or 15 percent under the 1933 total for the same countries.

Current changes in wheat and rye production estimates

Commodity and country	:Reported up to:	Reported up to:	1933
	: Nov. 12, 1934 :	Nov. 19, 1934 :	
	:1,000 bushels	:1,000 bushels	:1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat</u>			
43 countries reporting.....:	a/ 3,034,212:		
Canada.....:	277,304:	275,252:	269,729
43 countries reporting.....:	:	3,032,160:	a/ 3,335,990
<u>Rye</u>			
26 countries reporting.....:	874,459:	:	:
Austria.....:	23,070:	23,896:	27,045
Canada.....:	6,523:	5,437:	4,327
26 countries reporting.....:	:	874,199:	1,027,516
	:	:	:

a/ Revised by minor changes in several countries.

Southern Hemisphere crop prospects

During the week ended November 9, general rainfall of from 2 to 3 inches was received over the wheat and flaxseed zones of Argentina, according to a cable from Agricultural Attache' P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. In some localities as much as 4 inches of rain fell, and considerable apprehension was felt in trade circles over possible rust development. Additional heavy rains might result in damage to the wheat crop, but, in the opinion of Mr. Nyhus, this was contingent upon future rather than past conditions. The wheat crop in Australia was somewhat damaged by stormy weather in northwest Victoria, according to trade reports. Grasshopper injury was increasing in South Australia and was feared over a wide area in New South Wales, where remedies appeared ineffective.

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The European wheat situationSeedings for 1935

Fall sowings of wheat, as well as rye, were made under rather favorable circumstances in most European countries, and the new plants are starting off well, according to the October report of Assistant Agricultural Attache' Gordon P. Boals at Berlin. In central Europe, some indications of a reduction in wheat acreages sown were noted. This may result from shifts to feed or oilseed crops in Germany and Czechoslovakia. In such countries as France, Spain, and Sweden, however, any reduction made would be largely due to the fact that burdensome surpluses have diminished the favorable price advantages previously held by wheat. Not only are farmers inclined to substitute other crops for wheat, but government sentiment also favors such tendencies, states Mr. Boals.

The new grain crops in Germany made a good start under favorable weather conditions, though less than normal rainfall was reported during August-September in western and central areas. A shortage of subsoil moisture, if too long prolonged, could become serious in many sections. No estimates of fall sowings are yet available. Mr. Boals notes some tendency on the part of farmers to increase the acreage of feedstuffs at the expense of bread grains, though the extent of that tendency is not yet well-defined. An increase in the sales of artificial fertilizers was noted for the first months of the 1934-35 season. This continued the upward trend in progress since the low mark was reached in 1931-32. The report, however, suggests that a point of diminishing returns has probably been reached in fertilizer applications to increase yields, except in seasons of unusually fine weather conditions.

Autumn work began early in Austria, and sowings were completed under promising conditions, though poor weather was experienced in late August and early September. The seeds sprouted well, and the fields made a good appearance. No reports are available covering the area of fall sowings in Czechoslovakia. The grain monopoly has recommended to farmers that they use some of their grain acreage for industrial crops, but it is not known to what extent this shift has taken place. An expansion of the acreage under oilseeds is expected this season in Poland. It is not thought, however, that this will have any appreciable effect upon grain acreages.

Wheat markets

A general decline was noted on continental wheat markets during October where prices were not fixed by the government, and trading was rather moderate to quiet, according to Mr. Boals. Combined with overseas influences, the most outstanding features of the market situation include the appearance of a new group of export countries, of which France is the most significant; larger import requirements in certain regions, such as Italy and Czechoslovakia;

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

favorable progress in fall sowings; and the elimination of Russia as an important export source this season. Imports into most European countries were rather limited during October, being largely restricted to takings from neighboring countries or from those with which special trade and compensation agreements had been made. Total net imports into the 19 deficit countries of Europe for 1934-35 are still estimated at from 184,000,000 to 234,000,000 bushels.

Aside from wheat and rye purchases from countries with which compensation agreements were in force, grain market developments in Germany during the month were of local rather than international significance. Current supplies of wheat were relatively plentiful, but small offerings by farmers limited supplies of rye and feed grains. Beginning September 24, 1934, all German import purchases came under the control of 25 supervisory offices, in order that complete foreign exchange control could be established prior to the conclusion of each transaction. The Reich Grain Office handles currency permits for grains, feedstuffs, etc., these falling under its market regulating activities.

The Netherlands and Belgium were the only really important continental markets for overseas wheat during October, purchasing Argentine and Canadian grain in some volume. Trading in Czechoslovakia was generally quiet, though some wheat was purchased from Yugoslavia for forward delivery. Flour mills had on hand so-called market intervention grain which they had to buy from monopoly stocks, but some demand for wheat of high gluten content developed late in the month. Austrian markets were also quiet, little affected by movements on world markets, but occasional lots of good-grade Hungarian wheat were purchased. Domestic offers of grain were small. The cooperatives, as in 1933, are obliged to buy all grain offered by farmers at the current market price, but such purchases have not been large. October wheat prices declined considerably in Poland as a result of the discontinuance of market-supporting measures on the part of the State Grain Office. Extensive sales and exports of rye, mostly to the United States and western Europe, were reported in late September and early October.

Denmark bought some French and Swedish wheat during the month. Monthly import licenses for the importation of grains in the period beginning September 1 and ending December 31, 1934, are being allotted by the foreign exchange control to the extent of 35 percent of the average monthly imports of 1932. Competition with French wheat hampered October exports from Sweden, which had moved in some volume to Denmark and Germany in September. A campaign to increase domestic consumption of bread to help decrease grain supplies is reported to have been started by the government. Offerings in Estonia have greatly exceeded the quantities fixed for government purchase. Wheat so purchased will probably be exported to Finland, while rye may be disposed of in central and western Europe. Since September 15, 1934, the grain trade in

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Latvia has been subject to special license and is limited to those firms holding such permits. From September 25 to October 8, the Ministry of Agriculture bought some 25,500 short tons of grain, of which over half was exported. The remainder was either sold on the domestic market or stored. In September, Latvian rye was sold to the United States in some quantity.

The Shanghai wheat market

Wheat prices in Shanghai, influenced by foreign markets, gained in strength early in the week ended November 9, but weakened after the purchase of a cargo of Australian wheat at 77 cents per bushel, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Supplies of native wheat were comparatively low. Arrivals were moderate in quantity but of uncertain duration, and some interest in foreign wheat was noted. Competition between Argentine and Australian suggested a reduction rather than an increase in prices, and as a result there was no rush to buy extensively for future needs. Should flour prices increase or foreign wheat quotations decline, further wheat sales might take place. Mills were fully occupied, and the flour market was fairly active, with shipments moving to Newchwang before the closing of that port. Business with Tientsin was somewhat dull. Flour stocks in Shanghai remained at a rather high level.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai, were quoted as follows: Australian and Argentine 77 cents, domestic standard 72 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for November shipment was 82 cents per bag of 49 pounds, December 83 cents, January and February shipment, 84 cents per bag. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$2.89 per barrel of 196 pounds.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The second estimate of the 1934 barley crop in Canada is 63,748,000 bushels. This is a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels from the first estimate, and is only slightly more than the unrevised estimate of the 1933 production. The total 1934 production in the 36 countries so far reported is 1,162,582,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 6 percent from the production in the same countries in 1933.

The oats crop in Canada is now estimated at 345,042,000 bushels, expressed in terms of 32-pound bushels. This is a decrease of about 21,000,000 bushels from the first estimate, but is nearly 6 percent above the small

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1933 harvest. The total 1934 oats production in the 30 countries so far reported amounts to 2,410,751,000 bushels, which is 16.5 percent below the 1933 harvest in those countries.

The November 1 estimate of the 1934 corn crop in the United States is 1,371,527,000 bushels. This is a decrease of about 45,000,000 bushels from the October estimate, and is 41.5 percent below the 1933 harvest, and the smallest since 1881. The first estimate of the crop of corn for husking in Canada is 6,589,000 bushels, an increase of 30 percent over the 1933 production. The total 1934 corn crop in the 14 countries so far reported is 2,025,176,000 bushels, a decrease of about 32 percent from the 1933 harvest in those countries. The condition of the corn crop in Egypt at the beginning of November was reported as 99 percent of average compared with 100 percent a month earlier.

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RICE

Chosen rice crop improved

Based upon reports of crop conditions existing on September 24, the 1934 rice crop of Chosen was forecast at 5,250 million pounds of cleaned rice, according to a report from the American Consulate General at Seoul. This compares with a final estimate of 5,715 million pounds in 1933 and an average of 5,234 million pounds for the past five years. The area under rice for the 1934 crop is estimated at 4,195,000 acres as compared with 4,160,000 in 1933 and an average of 4,073,000 acres for the years 1929-1933.

Warm spring weather followed by rainfall during the transplanting season of June and July enabled farmers to transplant their rice under conditions more favorable than in 1933. Subsequent to transplanting, however, a considerable portion of the rice crop in the southern provinces was damaged by drought, winds, and floods, while excessive rains and a minimum of clear weather were experienced throughout the entire country. On account of these unfavorable factors there was little prospect at the end of August for a good crop. Improved weather conditions during September, however, and the checking of ravages from insect pests have insured a normal crop in view of the increased acreage this year.

COTTON

Lagging cotton procurements in Soviet Russia

Cotton procurements (government collections of cotton based on contracts with growers) in Uzbekistan, the leading cotton-growing areas of the Soviet Union situated in central Asia or Turkestan, were considerably behind

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last year. Procurements up to October 25 amounted to 767,000,000 pounds of seed cotton (equivalent to 535,000 bales of 478 pounds of lint) compared with 1,221,000,000 pounds of seed cotton (equivalent to 852,000 bales of lint) collected during a similar period of 1933. Other cotton-growing sections of Russian central Asia were also lagging behind last year in their procurements. Uzbekistan accounted for 45 percent and central Asia as a whole for about 60 percent of the 1933 Russian cotton acreage. Transcaucasia, another important cotton-growing area of the Soviet Union, accounting for about 11 to 12 percent of the Russian cotton acreage, apparently showed better results in cotton collections. The procurements were small, however, in the so-called new cotton areas of southern European Russia, where, unlike the old irrigation cotton regions of central Asia and Transcaucasia, cotton is rain-grown.

The total annual cotton procuring plan for the Union as a whole was executed by October 20 to the extent of only 35.9 percent. Procurements were particularly lagging in the case of the state farms, which executed the plan only to the extent of 27.6 percent. Numerous reports of harvesting difficulties, particularly in the matter of the labor supply, appeared in the Soviet press. Complaints were voiced of unsatisfactory methods of payment making cotton picking on collective farms disadvantageous as compared with other kinds of work, of unsatisfactory distribution of advances, etc., which explain the shortage of harvest labor force. The very short working day also helps to diminish the quantity of cotton harvested. For a detailed statement on the cotton harvest situation in Soviet Russia, see "Foreign Crops and Markets," October 29, 1934, page 447.

Chinese demand for American cotton reduced

The market outlook for American cotton in China during the 1934-35 season is unfavorable, according to radio dispatches from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Mr. Dawson estimates that Chinese mills will use only approximately 280,000 bales of American cotton during the 12 months October 1934 to September 1935, as compared with about 350,000 bales during the 1933-34 season and 525,000 bales in 1932-33.

At present the demand for American cotton in China is greatly reduced, due to uncertainty in the money exchange rate and a proposed increased tax on yarn produced in China, and also as a result of the marketing of the 1934 Chinese cotton crop at prices materially below those asked for United States cotton. The Nanking Government is reported to be considering an increase in the yarn tax of 16.5 percent for yarns below 24 count, and 19 percent for yarns 24 count and over. If this tax is put into operation it will in effect amount to an additional rise in the recently increased import duty on raw cotton. The present import duty on raw cotton is about \$8.24 per bale and the internal tax on yarn produced in China \$4.96 per bale. The proposed increase would bring the yarn tax to \$5.95 per bale, making the total (yarn tax plus import duty) on the basis of imported raw

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

cotton \$14.22 per bale. Chinese spinners have objected to the proposed yarn tax increase, and recent reports indicate that if the tax is made effective the government will refund to spinners approximately 67.8 cents per bale on piece goods and yarn exported from China. The effect of the increased tax, coupled with the refund to spinners on yarn and piece goods exported, would be to increase the use of domestic cotton in preference to foreign cotton.

Chinese total raw cotton imports during September 1934 were about 45 percent below the imports for September 1933, whereas imports of American cotton in September 1934 were only about half as large as imports in September 1933. Arrivals of foreign cotton in Shanghai during October indicate a further decline in total cotton imports. Deliveries to market centers in October, however, show a 40 percent increase over September, due to heavy receipts from the 1934 Chinese crop. Deliveries to Shanghai mills in October were 14,000 bales American, 6,000 bales Indian, 1,000 bales Egyptian, 59,000 bales Chinese, and 2,000 bales of other. Prices in Shanghai on November 12 were 10.94 cents per pound for domestic, 15.83 for American 7/8 middling, and 11.54 cents per pound for Indian Akola.

Egyptian cotton ginnings progressing

Ginnings of the 1934 crop of Egyptian cotton to the end of October amounted to 589,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with 514,000 bales ginned to the same date in 1933, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Of this amount 42,000 bales were of the Sakellaridis variety, 537,000 bales of other varieties, and 19,000 bales were scarto, or linters. In the 1933 period, 31,000 bales were Sakellaridis and 476,000 bales of other varieties.

Cotton production expands in Tanganyika

Exports of cotton from Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa, increased from 11,000 bales of 478 pounds in 1931 to 15,000 bales in 1932, and 24,000 bales in 1933, according to the 1933 report of the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory. These figures are derived from the weight of the cotton which is actually marketed in 400-pound bales. Practically all of the production is exported and mostly within the year of production. The 1933 exports are slightly higher than the annual figures of 1925 to 1929, which preceded the curtailment of production in 1930 and 1931. Since the latter part of 1930 government officials in Tanganyika have emphasized to the natives that they must increase their production in order to maintain their cash income under existing conditions of low prices. In 1929, when production totalled 23,000 bales, 35 percent was grown by European (white) farmers and 65 percent by natives. In 1932 only 8 percent, and in 1933, 11 percent of the crop was grown by Europeans. The natives have exceeded all previous production records while non-natives have returned in only slight degree toward their former level of production.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Low prices in 1933 had a profound effect on the growers' cash incomes. When the Liverpool price, including staple premium, was 6d. (12 cents) per pound, the grower received the equivalent of only 5.7 cents per pound of lint at the gin. The balance was absorbed by the buyer's commission .7 cent, ginning fee 1.6 cents, transportation 2.8 cents and the merchant's margin 1.2 cents (conversions at par of exchange).

TOBACCO

German tobacco acreage increasing

The area allotted by the German authorities for tobacco culture during the 1934-35 season (July - June) has been increased by approximately 3 percent when compared with the 1933-34 season, according to a report from Consul W. A. Leonard at Bremen. The area allotted for 1934-35 totals 30,474 acres compared with 29,582 acres in 1933-34. The German Statistical Bureau estimates that 31,309 acres will actually be cultivated by German tobacco planters during the 1934-35 season, or about 3 percent more than the total area allotted by the semi-monopoly control organization. The increase in acreage over last year is shared by all the tobacco districts. It is stated that during the present season increased efforts will be made to raise acclimatized Oriental tobacco grades and that if their cultivation continues to be successful the area under tobacco may be further extended. The German Tobacco Research Institute reports that the cultivation of tobacco of small nicotine content will also be increased by German planters during 1934-35.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

North American apple shipments to United Kingdom running low

Shipments of apples in barrels to the United Kingdom have been considerably below last season from both the United States and Canada. The boxed apple movement has been slightly above that of 1933. Shipments of apples from Canada to the United Kingdom up to November 1 were 394,000 barrels and 765,000 boxes compared with 1,016,000 barrels and 765,000 boxes to the same date of last season. Apple shipments up to October 20 from the United States to the United Kingdom totalled 137,000 barrels and 431,000 boxes, compared with 202,000 barrels and 384,000 boxes in the same period in 1933. Cooking apples have not been needed in the United Kingdom this season, due to the large British apple crop. Inquiry for best dessert apples from overseas has improved in the last few weeks, due primarily to the relatively short supplies of this kind of stock produced in England, and to cooler weather.

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Germany offers poor outlet for American dried fruit

Prospects for the sale of American dried fruit in Germany become less promising as German trade control measures increase, according to Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne at Hamburg. In general the trade remained at a complete standstill during September and October with the exception of a few transactions with a total value of \$20,000 undertaken as a direct exchange for German barbed wire.

The position of imported dried fruit in Germany has become less favorable as a result of the recent division of all German imports into three groups, separating absolute necessities from commodities which might be done without or for which substitutes might be found. It is reasonably certain, the Vice Consul reports, that American dried fruits are not classed as an essential import item. Those classes of goods not falling in the essential group face the possibility of little or no foreign exchange being made available for their importation. Recent regulations covering barter agreements also render that form of trade more difficult. There are indications that Germany is confining her import trade in an increasing degree to products which can be secured from countries with which Germany has clearing or special trade agreements.

In prunes the German market is reported as being adequately supplied until about March 1935. Available supplies are said to be made up of 12,000 short tons of American prunes and 6,000 short tons of Yugoslav prunes. Hamburg stocks of 1933 crop American dried pears, peaches, and apricots are negligible, with little activity in sight for 1934 crop fruit. Between 12,000 and 15,000 boxes of Spanish apricots arrived at Hamburg during September, payments being made via the Spanish-German clearing agreement. The quality was better than in earlier years, but the trade regarded the Spanish product as inferior to American shipments. About 3,000 boxes of Persian apricots were imported in September. Both quality and packing have improved considerably, but continue inferior to shipments from the Pacific Coast. Smyrna raisins enjoyed an improved market during September.

Experimental shipment of Maryland sweet potatoes to England

An experimental shipment of 100 baskets of Maryland sweet potatoes arrived in the London market during the last week of October, according to a report from F. A. Motz, the Bureau's Fruit Marketing Specialist in London. The shipment was divided among 6 or 7 wholesalers. Sweet potatoes are not new to the British market, regular consignments being available from Madeira. The demand, however, has never justified large quantities and only time will prove whether the American product can be popularized.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The dealers handling the shipment agreed to offer the potatoes to the retail trade at 12s. (\$2.98) per basket. This worked out at about 3d. (\$0.06) per pound. The dealers also requested the retailers to offer them to the public at not more than 5d. (\$0.10) per pound. Retailers agreed to sell them at this price even though certain shops were asking 8d. (\$0.17) per pound for Madeiras.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

New Zealand has larger export trade in pork

Hog slaughter for export in New Zealand reached the unusually high figure of 465,000 head during the year ended September 30, 1934, according to Consul General G. A. Bucklin. About 324,000 hogs were slaughtered for export in the corresponding 1932-33 period. Of the 1933-34 total export slaughter, 462,000 carcasses were actually exported, with all but a few carcasses being shipped to British markets. In 1932-33, 302,000 carcasses were exported. Carcasses suitable for making into bacon showed the greatest percentage increase in the 1933-34 exports over 1932-33 figures, although a substantial increase also appeared in the figures for carcasses to be marketed as fresh pork.

There was somewhat less activity during 1933-34 in the slaughter and export of New Zealand cattle, sheep, and lambs. The preliminary returns on exports of lamb, the leading item in the New Zealand meat industry, indicated a decline of 1.2 percent in the 1933-34 figures against those of the preceding season. In mutton the decline was even more marked at 17 percent. In chilled beef the 1933-34 exports of 19,576 quarters were about double the corresponding 1932-33 figures. These shipments have been regarded as more or less experimental, but their reception in Great Britain has been regarded as good enough to encourage that form of the New Zealand export meat trade.

Hog numbers down in leading exporting countries

Hog numbers in most of the important hog surplus countries have decreased during 1934 and some further decrease in some of these countries is probable in the next 6 months. Slaughter of hogs in the present year has been reduced considerably in the surplus hog countries, but has increased in deficit countries. World trade in hog products in 1934 also has been reduced. The shifts in hog production and the decline in world trade have been facilitated by import restrictions in most deficit countries and production control programs in most surplus countries.

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An increase in the number of brood sows in the United Kingdom has recently been reported, and hog numbers in Germany in September were estimated to be slightly larger than a year earlier. Hog numbers in Denmark in early fall, according to the recent estimates, were smaller than at that time in 1933. A slight decrease in hog numbers in most provinces of Canada also was reported in mid-summer 1934. In the United States it is expected that the number of hogs at the beginning of 1935 will be much smaller than a year earlier.

Commercial slaughter supplies of hogs in the United States in the 1934-35 hog marketing year will be the smallest in more than 20 years, and hog prices are expected to average materially higher than the low level of the last 3 years. The marked decrease in domestic hog production has been brought about by the unfavorable relationship between hog prices and corn prices since the middle of 1933, the operation of the 1934 corn-hog adjustment program, and the severe drought and resulting shortage in feed supplies during the present year. Hog prices continued to decline through October as hog slaughter increased seasonally, but some recovery in prices occurred in early November. In view of the prospective reduction in hog slaughter a substantial advance in hog prices is expected by late winter.

Prices of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom declined during October, but were materially higher than in the corresponding month last year. As a result of the operation of the British import quota for cured pork, imports of such products into Great Britain have been reduced in 1934. According to present plans a further reduction in the total volume of British imports of bacon, hams, and frozen pork permitted from non-Empire countries is contemplated for 1935. Lard imports into the United Kingdom, most of which come from the United States, have been well maintained during the present year. The virtual closing of German markets to United States lard in recent months has been an important factor in maintaining imports into the United Kingdom.

United States exports of hog products in September were considerably smaller than in September last year. Exports of both pork and lard probably will be further curtailed during the current marketing year (beginning October 1, 1934) because of the prospective sharp decrease in hog production in this country and the maintenance and possible extension of import restrictions in some European countries. See release HP-60, World Hog and Pork Prospects, November 1934.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933-34

After declining for 8 successive years, United States imports of agricultural products for the year ended June 30, 1934, showed some improvement in value and for many commodities also an increase in volume over the 2 preceding years. The total import value exclusive of forest products amounted to \$861,762,000 but for the third time in the last 18 years dropped below the billion mark. Imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports for 1933-34 by \$74,503,000 dollars. It should be kept in mind, however, that at least one half of these imports consist of the so-called non-competitive products, such as raw silk, crude rubber, coffee, tea, cacao beans, etc., which cannot be grown in this country and for that reason do not enter into direct competition with our home-grown products.

For certain commodities such as cacao beans, sugar, olive oil, and palm oil there was a decrease in volume but some gain in value. Most other groups recorded a larger volume of imports and, aided by rising prices, a considerable advance in value. More than one half, or 52 percent, of all imports were agricultural products, approximately the same percentage as a year ago, as against 48 percent of nonagricultural products. Coffee made up 15 percent of the value of all agricultural imports, raw silk 12 percent, crude rubber 10 percent, hides and skins 6 percent, and unmanufactured wool 3 percent.

Sugar and molasses

Not since the close of the World War have imports of sugar been as low as for the year just closed, total imports standing at 2,804,000 short tons as compared with an average of 4,256,000 short tons during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30, or a decrease of 34 percent. During this period, however, the distribution has materially changed. This is explained by the fact that while incoming shipments from our outlying possessions are admitted free of duty, imports from Cuba pay an average duty of about 2 cents a pound. As a result Cuba, which supplied 85 percent during the earlier period, sent us 46 percent of our imports during 1933-34, and the Philippines, which furnished 14 percent in 1925-26 to 1929-30 sent us 52 percent of our imports during the year just closed. Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico and Hawaii are not included with the import figures but are treated as domestic trade. It is interesting to note that during this same period shipments of cane sugar from Puerto Rico increased from an average of 592,000 short tons during 1925-26 to 1929-30 to 828,000 short tons during 1933-34, a gain of 40 percent, and Hawaii from 822,000 short tons to 924,000 short tons, an advance of 12 percent. The import value increased from an average of 1.73 cents per pound in 1932-33 to 2.07 cents per pound in 1933-34. In addition to sugar, the United States imports a large volume of molasses, the bulk of which comes from Cuba and is unfit for human consumption. Total imports during 1933-34 amounted to 211,170,000 gallons, a gain over the 2 preceding years but considerably less than the 1925-26 to 1929-30 average.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933-34, CONT'D

Fruits, nuts, and vegetables

During 1933-34, the United States imported fruit to the value of \$31,196,000, a small gain over the preceding year. Bananas, which amounted to 43,096,000 bunches valued at \$21,754,000, represented two thirds of the value of all the fruit imported but in both volume and value were the smallest in more than a decade. Central America, Mexico, and Cuba are the countries that figured the heaviest in this trade. Imported olives recorded a gain in both volume and value when compared with the preceding year but were somewhat less than most other postwar years. Spain sends us most of these imports. Except for minor fluctuations, imports of dates show an almost continuous downward trend since reaching the peak in 1925-26 when 70,195,000 pounds were imported. Total imports during 1933-34 amounted to 42,288,000 pounds, valued at \$1,547,000. Imports of lemons, which formerly ranged between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 boxes annually and greatly exceeded exports, fell to 47,000 boxes during 1933-34.

With the increase in domestic production and unfavorable trade conditions imports of almonds and walnuts dropped to one of the lowest points since the 80's and peanuts and filberts to one of the lowest points in over 30 years. Imports of Brazil nuts were below those of most other postwar years. Imports of cashew nuts amounted to 14,069,000 pounds valued at \$1,999,000, a peak figure, and imports of prepared coconut meat, the bulk of which comes from the Philippines, amounted to 48,714,000 pounds, the largest since 1929-30.

Of the vegetable group, potatoes, prepared tapioca, canned and fresh tomatoes are the most important. Imports of potatoes which reached 2,103,000 bushels were above those of the last 2 years but much less than the average for 1925-26 to 1929-30, and nearly 3 times the quantity exported. Canada sends us most of our imported potatoes but during the winter and early spring a considerable volume is also received from Bermuda and Cuba. Much more tapioca was imported this year than last, the total amounting to 207,554,000 pounds as compared with 134,337,000 pounds during 1932-33. Imports of fresh tomatoes were the smallest in a decade amounting to 46,150,000 pounds or about one third the volume imported in 1929-30, the year of heaviest imports. Mexico and Cuba supply most of the fresh tomatoes imported. The United States also imports large quantities of canned tomatoes, most of which come from Italy.

Meats, animal fats and oils

Over 90 percent of all the meat imported during 1933-34 was canned meat which amounted to 39,649,000 pounds, the largest since 1929-30, when imports amounted to 82,638,000 pounds. Most of the imported canned meat

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933-34, CONT'D

represented canned beef coming from Argentina and Uruguay. Imports of wool grease amounted to 5,264,000 pounds, a gain over the 3 preceding years, but other meats, animal fats and oils, which did not figure largely in the import trade, were less than a year ago.

Grains and grain products

During the year ended June 30, 1933-34, United States imports of wheat including flour amounted to 11,494,000 bushels, one of the smallest imports during the last 15 years. Most of this is Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, and later exported in the form of flour. Such imports for milling in bond are subject to compensating duty if the flour is exported to Cuba, while if it is exported to other countries the wheat is imported into the United States duty free. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment stimulated the imports of barley malt, the volume reaching 4,976,000 bushels with a value of \$4,029,000, or more than 3 times the quantity imported during any previous year. Canada supplied the bulk of these imports, with an increasing volume coming from Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Prior to July 1933, the United States imported rye in negligible quantities only but during the year ended June 30, 1934, the total rose to 11,949,000 bushels. Of this total, 5,260,000 bushels came from Poland and Danzig, 3,533,000 bushels from Canada, 1,438,000 bushels from Argentina, and 731,000 bushels from the Netherlands. Imports of rice, including flour, meal, and broken rice rose to 39,837,000 pounds, the largest since 1927-28 and nearly double the volume imported the year before. More than one half of this was flour, meal, and broken rice which probably originated in the Orient but was credited as coming from the Netherlands and Germany.

Oilseeds and oilseed products

All the principal oilseeds and oilseed products recorded marked advances in both volume and value when compared with the previous year. During 1933-34, the United States imported 17,901,000 bushels of flaxseed, the largest since 1929-30 and nearly 3 times the unusually small imports last season. The major portion of the flaxseed comes from Argentina but during the last year British India and Uruguay have also shared in this trade. Imports of copra made a noticeable advance, the total reaching 653,182,000 pounds, the highest on record and 32 percent larger than the preceding year.

Imports of coconut oil rose to 353,105,000 pounds, a decided gain over the 3 preceding years and a gain of 15 percent over the imports for 1925-26 to 1929-30 when they averaged 301,770,000 pounds.

American buyers took 248,456,000 pounds of palm oil as compared with an average of 182,501,000 pounds during 1925-26 to 1929-30, an advance of 36 percent. Approximately 118,797,000 pounds of tung oil were received

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933-34, CONT'D

from foreign sources, the largest since 1929-30, and imports of perilla oil totaled 32,898,000 pounds, a peak figure and a gain of 54 percent over 1932-33. Imports of both edible and inedible olive oil continued the downward trend which set in about 1929-30, and in recent years there has also been a marked decline in imports of soybean oil. American buyers took more soybean oil-cake and meal than during the 3 preceding years. Imports of coconut oil-cake and oil-cake meal, which amounted to 40,548,000 pounds, were the highest since 1925-26 but imports of all other oil-cake and oil-cake meal fell off.

Dairy products and eggs

The decline in imports of cheese and the increase in imports of casein were the outstanding features of the dairy group. Cheese imports, which amounted to 46,904,000 pounds, were the smallest since 1921-22 and imports of butter continued to decline. Imports of casein exceeded those of the last 3 years. There was a reduction in imports of eggs and egg products, the total amounting to a little over 2,000,000 pounds. China is the principal source of these imports, the bulk of which come in as dried eggs.

Wool, unmanufactured

After declining for the fifth successive year, imports of unmanufactured wool turned noticeably upward, the total amounting to 176,988,000 pounds valued at \$24,139,000, a gain over the 3 preceding years but a decline of 35 percent in volume and 72 percent in value as compared with the 1925-26 to 1929-30 average. Nearly one half of all the wool imported was carpet wool, the total reaching 134,979,000 pounds, the largest since 1929-30 and 3 times the very small imports last season. These imports came from China, Argentina, the United Kingdom and British India. Imports of combing and clothing wool combined amounted to 40,306,000 pounds as against 7,693,000 pounds during 1932-33. These types of wool come principally from Australia, Canada, Argentina and New Zealand. Much of this wool is shipped via the United Kingdom, which is recorded as the leading source of our imports of these types of wool. Imports of mohair rose to 1,320,000 pounds, the largest since 1928-29 and over 10 times the low record made the preceding year.

Hides and skins

Hides and skins were in a better position than any year since 1929-30, the total amounting to 334,586,000 pounds valued at \$54,159,000. Of this amount 140,288,000 pounds were cattle hides, or more than double the imports last year. Most of these were wet salted and came from Argentina, Canada, and Brazil. The United States also greatly increased her purchases of goat skins, the total standing at 87,394,000 pounds as compared with 54,391,000 pounds a year ago. British India, China, Argentina, and Brazil supply most of the imported goat skins. Imports of sheep and lamb skins also moved forward, amounting to 50,297,000 pounds as compared with 36,472,000 pounds a year ago. New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Brazil are the sources of these imports.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933-34, CONT'D

Tobacco, unmanufactured

Imports of tobacco were the smallest in a decade, the total amounting to 55,700,000 pounds. Most of these imports are types not grown in this country, which are used to blend with the domestic product in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. Cuba sends us most of the cigar leaf, Greece and Turkey the cigarette leaf.

Coffee, silk, and rubber

Coffee was an exception to the general trend, for while the volume was higher, the value was less than a year ago. Imported coffee amounted to 1,598,107,000 pounds, the third highest on record, but these imports were made at lower prices. Most of the coffee comes from Brazil and Colombia. Less raw silk entered the country than any year since 1923-24, amounting to 69,546,000 pounds or 19 percent less than the 1925-26 to 1929-30 average. Japan sends us most of our imported raw silk. Imports of crude rubber amounted to 1,200,422,000 pounds, the second highest on record, or a gain of 55 percent over 1932-33 and but little below the peak reached in 1928-29. This gain was made in the face of rising prices, the average import value amounting to 7.1 cents per pound, as against 3.1 cents per pound the preceding year.

UNITED STATES: Agricultural imports compared with total,
1921-22 to 1933-34

Year ended June 30	Total	Agricultural				
		Excluding forest products	Forest products	Including forest products	Percent of total Excluding forest products	Including forest products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Per- cent	Per- cent
1921-22.....	2,608	1,371	157	1,528	52.6	58.6
1922-23.....	3,781	2,076	235	2,311	54.9	61.1
1923-24.....	3,554	1,874	217	2,091	52.7	58.8
1924-25.....	3,824	2,057	227	2,284	53.8	59.7
1925-26.....	4,465	2,528	339	2,767	56.6	62.0
1926-27.....	4,252	2,280	238	2,518	53.6	59.2
1927-28.....	4,147	2,193	216	2,403	52.9	58.1
1928-29.....	4,292	2,179	222	2,401	50.8	55.9
1929-30.....	3,849	1,892	210	2,101	49.2	54.6
1930-31.....	2,432	1,163	143	1,306	47.8	53.7
1931-32.....	1,730	834	105	940	48.2	54.3
1932-33.....	1,168	612	66	677	52.4	58.0
1933-34 prelim. ^{a/}	1,673	862	109	971	51.5	58.0

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1923-1933, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. ^{a/} Imports for consumption.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Birds, n. e. s.	No.	283	224	272	214
Cattle-					
For breeding	No.	5	6	368	428
Other	No.	95	63	944	648
Foxes, silver	No. <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	9	1
Hogs	Lb.	21	2	2	<u>a/</u>
Horses-					
For breeding	No. <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	123	226
Other	No.	2	3	265	427
Poultry-					
Turkeys	Lb.	45	1	5	<u>a/</u>
All other	No. <u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	10	8
Sheep and goats	No. <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	2	5	11
Other live animals	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	298	349
Total live animals				2,299	2,312
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	991	687	166	119
Casein or lactarine	Lb.	1,082	8,116	40	491
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	12,304	7,987	2,713	2,040
Other	Lb.	43,619	38,917	9,428	8,711
Milk and cream-					
Condensed and evaporated.	Lb.	1,164	620	52	28
Dried & malted milk, etc.	Lb.	485	128	106	8
Cream	Gal.	52	25	72	31
Milk	Gal.	33	40	5	7
Total dairy products ..				12,582	11,435
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Egg albumen-					
Dried	Lb.	1,424	361	589	155
Eggs, whole-					
Dried	Lb.	19	7	5	2
Frozen	Lb. <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	81	<u>a/</u>	7
Egg yolks-					
Dried	Lb.	1,595	1,809	156	150
Frozen, etc.	Lb.	403	308	32	24
In shell	Doz.	262	198	33	33
Total eggs and egg products				815	371

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34 cont'd

		Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
Article imported	Unit	General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Hides and skins, raw (except fur):					
Buffalo hides-					
India water buffalo (for rawhide)	Lb.	340	1,087	56	193
Other buffalo, n. e. s.	Lb.	101	568	12	73
Total buffalo hides	Lb.	441	1,655	68	266
Calfskins-					
Dry and dry salted, less than 6 pounds	Lb.	4,575	2,968	780	733
Wet salted, less than 12 pounds	Lb.	23,290	21,111	2,067	3,604
Total calfskins	Lb.	27,874	24,079	2,847	4,337
Cattle hides-					
Dry and dry salted, over 12 pounds	Lb.	2,064	3,745	172	432
Wet salted, over 25 lbs. ...	Lb.	58,192	136,543	3,112	11,480
Total cattle hides	Lb.	60,256	140,288	3,284	11,912
Deer and elk skins	Lb.	1,473	2,414	284	547
Goat and kid skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	49,650	78,753	8,824	21,250
Green or pickled	Lb.	4,741	8,636	372	1,188
Total goat and kid skins .	Lb.	54,391	87,394	9,196	22,438
Horse, colt and ass hides-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	1,985	52	84	3
Wet salted	Lb.	10,049	7,903	361	464
Total horse, colt, and ass hides	Lb.	12,034	7,955	445	467
Kangaroo and wallaby skins ...	Lb.	525	924	177	517
Kip skins-					
Dry and dry salted, 6-12 lbs	Lb.	95	1,237	7	162
Wet salted, 12-25 lbs.	Lb.	10,050	9,854	829	1,475
Total kip skins	Lb.	10,145	11,091	836	1,637
Reptile skins, raw	Lb.	1,201	2,015	1,087	1,591
Sheep and lam skins-					
Pickled skins	Lb.	24,825	27,826	1,940	4,104
Slats, no wool	Lb.	10,556	13,771	1,797	3,473
Wooled, dry and green	Lb.	1,091	8,700	84	921
Total sheep & lamb skins .	Lb.	36,472	50,297	3,821	8,498
Miscellaneous hides & skins, n. e. s.	Lb.	6,736	6,474	939	1,949
Total hides and skins	Lb.	211,548	334,586	22,984	54,159

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, cont'd					
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Beef, fresh	Lb.	625	227	48	20
Veal, fresh	Lb.	84	14	4	1
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	768	655	50	39
Total beef and veal	Lb.	1,477	896	102	60
Mutton and lamb-					
Mutton, fresh	Lb.	27	a/	2	a/
Lamb, fresh	Lb.	14	5	1	1
Total mutton and lamb	Lb.	41	5	3	1
Pork-					
Pork, fresh	Lb.	1,307	258	123	34
Pork, hams, shoulders, and bacon	Lb.	2,323	1,076	476	311
Pork, pickled, salted, and other	Lb.	856	559	246	206
Total pork	Lb.	4,486	1,893	845	551
Poultry-					
Dead, fresh-					
Turkeys	Lb.	256	126	23	16
All other	Lb.	97	136	19	36
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	527	310	127	193
Miscellaneous meats and meat products-					
Meats, canned	Lb.	30,602	39,649	2,063	2,759
Meat extracts	Lb.	459	324	219	168
Other fresh meats	Lb.	606	345	48	39
Other prepared or pre- served meats	Lb.	3	3	1	a/
Total meats	Lb.	38,354	43,687	3,450	3,823
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>					
Edible	Lb.	603	198	28	10
Grease and oils, inedible, n. e. s.	Lb.	b/	b/	47	47
Stearic acid	Lb.	5,172	3,413	298	256
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	277	91	8	3
Wool grease, inedible	Lb.	3,916	5,264	106	182
Total oils and fats				487	498
Total meats and meat products				3,937	4,321

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd.

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
<u>Silk, unmanufactured:</u>					
Raw silk	Lb.	73,424	63,309	96,121	101,010
Waste and cocoons	Lb.	3,344	6,237	362	1,207
Total silk, unmf'd.....	Lb.	76,768	69,546	96,483	102,217
<u>Wool & mohair, unmf'd. actual wt.</u>					
Carpet wool,-					
Without merino or Eng. blood					
In the grease	Lb.	26,719	80,130	1,773	8,558
Other	Lb.	15,355	45,702	1,204	5,987
Other not finer than 40's					
In the grease	Lb.	1,470	7,499	130	837
Other	Lb.	359	1,604	43	261
Hair of the camel-					
In the grease	Lb.	21	5	4	1
Other	Lb.	95	39	30	11
Total carpet wool	Lb.	44,019	134,979	3,184	15,655
<u>Clothing wool-</u>					
40's 50 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	117	152	19	24
Other	Lb.	32	384	6	59
Finer than 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	350	1,992	44	444
Other	Lb.	525	4,792	89	961
Total clothing wool ...	Lb.	1,024	7,320	158	1,488
<u>Combing wool-</u>					
40's to 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	934	4,787	95	645
Other	Lb.	675	1,364	121	271
Finer than 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	4,322	23,237	668	4,798
Other	Lb.	737	3,598	121	959
Total combing wool	Lb.	6,668	32,986	1,005	6,673

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Cont'd					
Wool and mohair, unmf'd., actual weight, continued:					
Hair of the Angora (mohair), Cashmere, alpaca, etc.,					
Hair of the Angora(mohair)	Lb.	113	1,320	20	195
Hair of the Cashmere, alpaca, etc	Lb.	480	381	154	127
Total Angora, Cashmere etc.	Lb.	593	1,701	174	322
Wool, carbonized	Lb.	0	2	0	1
Total wool, unmf'd., actual weight	Lb.	52,304	176,988	4,521	24,139
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Beeswax & other animal wax..	Lb.	3,410	4,007	435	670
Blood, dried (2240.lbs.)....	Ton	3	7	54	236
Bones, hoofs & Horns,unmf'd..	Lb.	75,410	100,847	575	914
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	3,033	5,111	1,795	4,809
Feathers, crude	Lb.	1,593	2,703	454	773
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	966	1,264	194	664
Glue stock, hide cuttings,etc	Lb.	11,391	17,344	442	615
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Cattle body hair,ordinary	Lb.	995	5,006	37	226
Horse hair,tails,or manes	Lb.	2,319	3,256	375	730
Other animal hair, n.e.s.	Lb.	1,407	4,902	154	594
Sausage casings-					
Sheep, lamb & Goat casings	Lb.	5,438	7,255	3,556	7,667
Other casings	Lb.	7,449	8,798	804	1,087
Tankage (2240 lbs.)	Ton	20	20	339	471
Miscellaneous animal products, inedible, n.e.s.		b/	b/	484	598
Total animals and animal products				153,319	219,008

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
Chocolate and cocoa:				dollars	dollars
Chocolate, prepared	Lb.	286	216	59	52
Cocoa, prepared	Lb.	4,130	3,690	311	332
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	Lb.	476,421	465,931	18,011	19,838
Coffee	Lb.	1,458,161	1,598,107	128,548	127,452
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Long staple (478 lb.).....	Bale	33	47	2,016	3,459
Short staple (478 lb.).....	Bale	100	110	3,853	5,813
Total cotton, unmf'd..... (478 lb.).....	Bale	133	157	5,869	9,272
Fruits:					
Dried-					
Currants.....	Lb.	6,604	5,991	315	367
Dates.....	Lb.	47,822	42,288	1,601	1,547
Figs.....	Lb.	6,038	6,799	368	454
Raisins and other dried grapes.....	Lb.	1,267	1,095	101	125
Total dried fruits.....	Lb.	61,731	56,173	2,385	2,491
Fresh-					
Apples.....	Bu.	6	13	9	14
Bananas.....	Bunch	45,114	43,096	22,308	21,754
Berries, natural or in brine.....	Lb.	2,792	4,265	182	217
Cherries, natural state, sulphured or in brine..	Lb.	1,702	1,684	98	95
Citrus-					
Grapefruit.....	Lb.	7,062	2,254	164	44
Lemons	Lb.	10,822	3,471	277	92
Limes	Lb.	3,333	4,143	100	120
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	262	326	356	353
Pineapples.....	b/	b/	b/	707	642
Plantains.....	b/	b/	b/	157	154
Total fresh fruits				24,365	23,485
Prepared or preserved-					
Cherries.....	Lb.	99	67	12	11
Citron or citron peel-					
Candied or prepared.....	Lb.	2,081	1,411	181	135
Dried or in brine.....	Lb.	2,611	2,692	98	160
Ginger root	Lb.	976	920	44	60
Jellies, jams, marmalades & fruit butter.....	Lb.	2,856	2,387	256	284

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Fruits, continued:					
Prepared or preserved, cont'd:					
Olives-					
In brine-					
Green or ripe	Gal.	2,939	3,162	883	1,435
Pitted or stuffed ...	Gal.	1,735	2,644	895	1,921
Dried and other, n.e.s.	Lb.	337	102	20	8
Pineapples-					
Product of P. I.	Lb.	7,046	19	346	a/
Other	Lb.	2,829	3,588	135	174
Miscellaneous fruits, natural or prepared-					
From Cuba	Lb.	8,891	5,461	160	94
Other	Lb.	b/	b/	712	938
Total fruits & preparations				30,492	31,196
Grains and grain products:					
Grains-					
Barley	Bu.	1	30	a/	16
Corn	Bu.	195	244	81	134
Oats	Bu.	15	143	4	53
Rice-					
Cleaned, except patna .	Lb.	17,583	12,244	475	330
Paddy, unclnd. or brown	Lb.	1,600	4,317	30	73
Patna rice for use in canned goods	Lb.	846	1,465	23	41
Rye	Bu.	1	11,949	a/	5,318
Wheat-					
For grinding in bond ..	Bu.	6,638	8,316	3,049	5,170
For export to Cuba	Bu.	c/ 2,745	3,025	e/ 1,431	1,982
Other (unfit for human consum. & other) ..	Bu.	d/ 6	149	d/ 3	150
Total grains				5,093	13,267
Meals and flour-					
Rice flour, meal, etc. ...	Lb.	1,639	21,311	30	294
Wheat flour	Bbl.	1	1	2	4
Misc. grain products-					
Barley malt	Lb.	a/ 35,043	169,195	a/ 556	4,029
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc.		b/	b/	238	249
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct im. (2240 lb.)	Ton	41	105	488	1,592
Withdrawn from bonded mills (2240 lbs.)	Ton	26	70	294	1,131

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Grains & grain prod.; cont'd:					
Miscellaneous grain products continued-					
Bread, yeast-leavened ...	Lb.	2,541	2,550	212	246
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.	Lb.	1,956	1,451	126	115
Other grain and grain products, n. e. s..	b/	b/	b/	397	242
Total grains and grain products				7,439	21,169
Nuts:					
Almonds-					
Shelled	Lb.	4,863	3,410	866	770
Unshelled	Lb.	144	6	8	1
Brazil and cream nuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	5,296	7,020	625	800
Unshelled	Lb.	17,462	16,793	573	633
Cashew	Lb.	7,151	14,069	892	1,999
Chestnuts, including marrons	Lb.	16,107	12,680	568	476
Coconuts in the shell	No.	48,063	60,944	667	953
Coconut meat, desiccated or prepared-					
Product of the P. I.	Lb.	34,733	47,076	1,511	1,947
Other	Lb.	1,131	1,638	43	67
Filberts-					
Shelled	Lb.	3,307	2,026	300	326
Unshelled	Lb.	5,800	2,551	255	212
Peanuts-					
Product of the P. I.	Lb.	0	241	0	12
Shelled	Lb.	109	19	2	1
Unshelled	Lb.	195	310	4	5
Pecans	Lb.	2	488	a/	88
Pignolia	Lb.	325	295	62	71
Pistachio	Lb.	2,407	1,559	363	434
Walnuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	5,778	5,547	795	878
Unshelled	Lb.	2,335	321	144	19
Miscellaneous edible nuts, n. e. s.	Lb.	1,207	318	178	201
Total nuts				7,876	9,893

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con-	General	For con-
		1932-33	sumption : 1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	sumption : 1933-34 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		Thousands:	Thousands:	1,000	1,000
Oilseed & oilseed products:				dollars	dollars
Oil cake & oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soya and other)	Lb.	39,858	55,625	313	535
Cocorut or copra-					
Product of the P. I.	Lb.	8,009	40,348	62	224
Other	Lb.	2,623	200	12	1
Cottonseed	Lb.	5,218	2,424	29	15
Linseed	Lb.	20,071	17,541	138	153
Misc. oil cake and					
oil-cake meal	Lb.	1,710	5,107	10	43
Total oil cake and oil-					
cake meal		77,489	121,245	564	971
Oils-					
Essential and distilled-					
Attar of roses (otto)	Oz.	30	24	169	179
Bergamot	Lb.	52	81	65	111
Cassia and cinnamon	Lb.	366	374	160	212
Citronella & lemon grass	Lb.	1,663	2,085	529	766
Geranium	Lb.	122	124	395	561
Lavender & spike lavender	Lb.	189	314	191	553
Lemon	Lb.	174	258	98	171
Lime	Lb. <u>d/</u>	17	49	<u>d/</u> 93	258
Orange	Lb.	115	139	80	134
Sandalwood	Lb.	2	6	9	25
Other essential and					
distilled oils	Lb.	2,679	2,948	747	1,190
Total essential and					
distilled oils	Lb.			2,536	4,160
Expressed-					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	5,705	10,686	651	1,712
Cocoa butter, edible	Lb.	13	9	2	2
Cocunut oil, prod. of P.I.	Lb.	260,700	353,105	7,395	8,961
Corn oil	Lb. <u>d/</u>	2,114	9,345	<u>d/</u> 61	329
Linseed oil	Lb.	36	10,680	2	390
Olive oil, edible-					
In pkgs., weighing less					
than 40 pounds	Lb.	35,647	26,659	3,310	3,120
Other	Lb.	36,719	30,770	2,931	3,384

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Oilseed & oilseed prod. cont'd					
Oils- continued-					
Expressed, continued-					
Olive oil, inedible-					
Sulphured or foots ...	Lb.	41,034	32,551	1,395	1,513
Other	Lb.	11,759	13,964	704	1,123
Palm oil	Lb.	253,638	248,456	5,998	6,566
Palm kernel oil-					
Edible	Lb.	603	358	19	10
Inedible	Lb.	5,397	16,026	174	439
Peanut oil	Lb.	1,209	1,218	68	85
Perilla oil	Lb.	21,373	32,898	738	2,046
Rapeseed (Colza) oil...	Gal.	1,024	1,738	246	577
Sesame oil	Lb.	a/	3	a/	a/
Soybean oil	Lb.	1	2,512	a/	83
Sunflower seed oil, edible	Lb.	18,289	6,761	541	226
Tung oil	Lb.	83,858	118,797	3,081	5,778
Vegetable tallow	Lb.	0	26	0	2
Vegetable wax, n. e. s.	Lb.	2,717	3,769	147	228
Misc. oils, expressed & fats, n. e. s. -					
Edible	Lb.	3,801	48	118	5
Inedible	Lb.	7,055	24,522	308	1,119
Total expressed & fats				27,889	37,693
Total vegetable oils				30,425	41,858
Oilseeds-					
Castor beans	Lb.	70,049	113,834	1,182	2,011
Conra	Lb.	494,821	653,182	7,960	8,315
Flaxseed	Bu.	6,213	17,901	4,161	18,765
Palm nuts & palm nut kernels	Lb.	21,609	12,630	274	155
Poppy seed	Lb.	6,527	7,654	518	488
Rape seed	Lb.	9,732	13,254	230	354
Sesame seed	Lb.	24,716	31,239	471	662
Misc. oilseeds, n. e. s. .	Lb.	6,574	8,271	88	143
Total oilseeds				14,884	30,893

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
<u>Rubber and similar gums-</u>					
Balata	Lb.	2,699	3,209	1,607	1,011
Guayule	Lb.	0	672	0	57
Gutta-percha	Lb.	948	2,543	52	249
Jelutong or pontianak ..	Lb.	9,110	14,769	525	1,234
Rubber, crude, and milk of	Lb.	776,429	1,300,422	24,165	85,258
Total rubber & similar gums	Lb.	789,186	1,221,575	26,349	87,809
<u>Seeds, except oilseeds:</u>					
<u>Field seeds -</u>					
Alfalfa	Lb.	3	24	a/	3
<u>Clover-</u>					
Alsike	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Crimson	Lb.	682	1,960	32	104
Red	Lb.	a/	0	a/	0
Misc. clover, n.e.s.	Lb.	1,944	1,047	240	120
<u>Garden and other seeds-</u>					
Cabbage	Lb.	187	184	85	73
Canary	Lb.	20,084	18,784	267	309
Onion	Lb.	235	157	132	108
Spinach	Lb.	2,628	3,894	207	337
Turnip	Lb.	973	1,145	75	107
Misc. garden and flower seeds	Lb.	1,827	2,053	461	494
Grass seeds and forage	Lb.	4,607	4,098	196	237
Sugar-beet seeds	Lb.	15,820	18,027	899	1,764
Vetch	Lb.	3,259	4,233	94	172
Total seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.			2,688	3,228
<u>Spices:</u>					
Allspice (pimento), unground	Lb.	2,077	2,601	75	134
Capsicum, red or cayenne pepper & chili, unground	Lb.	1,188	1,439	84	101
Caraway seed	Lb.	6,712	6,270	355	493
Cardamon seed	Lb.	147	307	68	157
Cassia & cassia vera	Lb.	7,917	11,543	438	799
Celery seed	Lb.	789	802	211	297

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Spices, continued:</u>					
Cinnamon & chips of, unground	Lb.	1,030	660	70	58
Cloves, unground	Lb.	3,132	5,346	288	524
Ginger root, unground, not prepared	Lb.	3,762	3,642	141	198
Mace, unground	Lb.	639	836	138	234
Mustard-					
Ground or prepared	Lb.	989	1,175	405	672
Unground	Lb.	12,975	12,961	454	476
Nutmegs, unground	Lb.	4,975	4,630	321	402
Paprika, ground	Lb.	4,864	5,544	543	707
Pepper, unground-					
Black	Lb.	24,824	37,753	1,834	2,690
White	Lb.	4,645	5,576	426	680
Tonka beans	Lb.	344	425	306	346
Vanilla beans	Lb.	1,147	1,423	747	1,012
Misc. spices, n. e. s.	Lb.	4,483	8,195	157	345
Total spices		86,999	111,128	7,061	10,325
<u>Sugar, molasses and sirups:</u>					
Beet sugar (2000 lb.)	Ton	a/	a/	a/	1
Cane sugar-					
Product of the P. I. and Virgin Is. (2000 lb.) ..	Ton	1,230	1,448	64,471	82,181
Other (2000 lb.)	Ton	1,721	1,356	37,369	34,164
Dextrose, lactose, levulose, and honey	Lb.	62	63	8	9
Maple sugar & maple sirup .	Lb.	2,542	3,715	361	490
Molasses-					
Edible	Gal.	10,799	18,211	802	1,903
Not for human consumption-					
Product of the P. I. ..	Gal.	6,622	21,598	106	270
Other	Gal.	128,029	171,360	3,666	4,699
Total sugar, molasses and sirups				106,783	123,717
Tea	Lb.	94,808	87,691	10,670	16,469
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Stemmed	Lb.	5,606	6,704	4,169	4,567
Unstemmed	Lb.	3,625	4,609	1,900	2,098

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmd., cont'd:				dollars	dollars
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed .	Lb.	41,558	35,558	10,736	13,339
Leaf for cigar wrappers ...	Lb.	2,328	2,198	3,401	3,985
Product of Philippine Is. .	Lb.	1,842	1,925	207	160
Scrap	Lb.	2,392	2,630	512	632
Stems, not cur or ground ..	Lb.	2,194	2,076	79	77
Total tobacco, unmd. ...	Lb.	59,545	55,700	21,004	24,858
Vegetables:					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	9,396	8,694	219	232
Green or in brine	Lb.	6,007	4,496	181	124
Chickpeas or garbanzos-					
Dried	Lb.	14,442	9,712	480	317
Green or unripe, & split	Lb.	0	3	0	a/
Cowpeas-					
Blackeye, dried	Lb.	0	3	0	a/
Other, n. e. s.	Lb.	50	0	1	0
Farinaceous substances-					
Sago flour	Lb.	11,526	14,291	104	156
Tapioca-					
Crude & cassava	Lb.	3,990	3,587	19	19
Ground or prepared ..	Lb.	124,337	207,554	1,654	3,411
All other	Lb.	2,225	3,395	135	204
Garlic	Lb.	6,228	6,529	158	190
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	10,579	11,890	345	396
Mushrooms	Lb.	329	462	137	233
Onions	Lb.	4,148	4,552	50	58
Peas (except cowpeas & chickpeas)-					
Dried	Lb.	8,066	11,353	240	455
Green	Lb.	10,984	4,906	519	247
Split	Lb.	2,878	3,719	65	132
Potatoes, white or Irish	Lb.	26,408	126,150	389	1,858
Tomatoes, natural state .	Lb.	59,028	46,150	1,588	1,082
Truffles	Lb.	13	10	22	25

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States.,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Vegetables, cont'd:				<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Dried and fresh, cont'd					
Turnips and rutabagas....	Lb.	93,084	92,297	424	792
Misc. vegetables, fresh, n. e. s.	b/	b/	b/	570	621
Canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	1,704	919	373	283
Peas, n. e. s.	Lb.	259	253	22	23
Tomatoes	Lb.	72,226	75,963	2,451	2,921
Other vegetables, canned	Lb.	236	214	9	11
Prepared or preserved-					
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	d/ 1,994	2,829	d/ 83	166
Pimientos, whole	Lb.	2,708	2,212	155	213
Sauces	Lb.	11,094	11,440	351	388
Tomato paste	Lb.	11,405	11,363	787	836
Other vegetables, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,637	7,255	367	435
Misc. edible substances-					
Bean cake, miso, or similar substances ..	Lb.	1,293	1,190	39	48
Misc. edible substances n. e. s.	b/	b/	b/	624	740
Total vegetables				12,561	16,616
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Agar-agar	Lb.	648	469	162	136
Argols, tartar, & wine lees	Lb.	14,688	16,076	769	932
Beet pulp, dried (2240 lb.)	Ton	12	6	157	91
Beverages-					
Distilled liquors (Pf.Gal.)	Gal.	7	e/ 777	27	e/ 3,982
Brandy	Gal.	---	d/ 296	---	d/ 1,892
Gin	Gal.	---	d/ 86	---	d/ 272
Rum	Gal.	---	d/ 54	---	d/ 234
Whiskey	Gal.	---	d/ 2,194	---	d/ 11,700
Other	Gal.	---	d/ 385	---	d/ 1,794
Ginger ale, or beer, not alcoholic	Gal.	6	7	5	8
Wines-	Gal.	51	e/ 848	141	e/ 3,218
Champagne & other sparkling	Gal.	---	d/ 200	---	d/ 1,499
Still wines	Gal.	---	d/ 2,103	---	d/ 6,270
Other beverages & fruit juices, n.e.s.	b/	b/	b/	1,728	921

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd.

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Misc. vegetable products cont'd:					
Drugs, etc. herbs, leaves, roots					
Cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted	Lb.	1,234	1,685	375	582
Licorice extract	Lb.	813	825	82	112
Licorice root	Lb.	46,883	63,357	943	1,053
Opium, crude, 8.5% or more of morphia	Lb.	124	131	295	439
Psyllium seed	Lb.	a/ 3,283	2,245	a/ 183	147
Pyrethrum or insecticide flowers	Lb.	9,416	10,707	988	1,875
Senna	Lb.	1,333	1,994	57	87
Other drugs, herbs, leaves, etc., n. e. s.	Lb.	12,989	21,862	1,060	1,936
Total drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.	Lb.	76,075	102,806	3,983	6,231
Feeds and fodders, n.e.s. ...	b/		b/	264	397
Fibers, vegetable-					
Crin vegetal(2240 lb.)	Ton	4	5	92	159
Flax, unmanufactured-					
Hackled	" Ton	1	1	248	656
Other flax ..	" Ton	3	5	458	1,275
Hemp, unmfed.	" Ton	a/	1	53	232
New Zealand fiber	" Ton	a/	a/	5	2
Istle or Tampico	" Ton	5	8	190	396
Jute, unmfed.	" Ton	36	49	1,824	3,422
Jute butts, unmfed. ...	" Ton	2	11	77	427
Kepok	" Ton	8	9	1,239	1,756
Manila or abaca	" Ton	25	43	1,392	2,648
Sisal and henequen	" Ton	166	116	8,191	7,640
Misc. vegetable fibers, n. e. s.(2240 lb.)	" Ton	6	5	252	490
Total vegetable fibers "	" Ton	256	253	14,021	19,103

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Misc. vegetable prod.; cont'd:					
Hay (2000 lb)	Ton	9	2	65	18
Hops	Lb.	4,572	5,535	1,700	3,634
Moss, seaweed, etc., crude ..	Lb.	b/	b/	82	96
Nursery & greenhouse stock					
Bulbs, roots, & corms-					
Hyacinth	No.	16,896	12,397	558	474
Lily	No.	15,144	15,728	407	405
Lily of the valley	No.	9,962	10,125	96	139
Narcissus	No.	1,048	274	20	7
Tulip	No.	90,949	66,572	1,078	848
Crocus and other	No.	12,074	11,853	100	79
Trees, plants, cuttings, and seedlings-					
Fruit stock	No.	a/	0	a/	0
Rose stock and plants ..	No.	6,478	5,639	70	61
Misc. trees, plants, etc., n. e. s.	No.	103	8,790	26	78
Total nursery and greenhouse stock ..				2,355	2,091
Peat moss (2240 lb)	Ton	46	41	472	557
Starch	Lb.	e/ 5,691	- - -	e/ 100	- - -
Potato	Lb.	d/ 5,087	16,129	d/ 78	343
Other	Lb.	d/ 924	1,720	d/ 28	65
Sugar cane, natural (2000 lb)	Ton	214	90	352	148
Vegetable ivory (tagua nuts)	Lb.	11,758	20,370	118	257
Vegetable products, n.e.s..		b/	b/	163	317
Total vegetable products				458,369	642,754
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Dyeing & tanning materials:					
Extracts for dyeing, color- ing, etc.	Lb.	755	384	86	60
Extracts for tanning-					
Mangrove extract, product of P. I.	Lb.	9,138	11,238	181	235
Quebracho	Lb.	81,123	153,595	1,269	3,548
Other extracts for tanning	Lb.	4,629	14,539	118	467
Gambier or terra-japonica .	Lb.	2,504	3,494	143	218

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd.

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30				
		Quantity		Value		
		General	For consumption	General	For consumption	
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
FOREST PRODUCTS: cont'd:						
Dyeing & tanning materials						
Logwood	(2240 lb)	Ton	10	27	117	370
Myrobalans fruit ..	"	Ton	10	15	143	265
Nutgalls and gallnuts		Lb.	1,231	2,689	76	226
Quebracho wood	(2240 lb)	Ton	0	57	0	794
Sumac	"	Ton	2	2	62	127
Valonia.....		Lb.	20,037	26,749	179	317
Wattle bark		Lb.	4,666	12,257	36	141
Other crude dyeing and tanning materials...		Lb.	13,208	14,898	134	225
Total dyeing & tanning materials					2,514	6,993
Gums, resins and balsams:						
Balsams, crude		Lb.	296	372	82	101
Camphor-						
Natural-						
Crude		Lb.	1,540	2,528	357	565
Refined		Lb.	1,062	1,682	303	597
Synthetic		Lb.	537	935	140	266
Chicle, crude		Lb.	3,322	5,551	1,006	1,380
Gums and resins, n. e. s.-						
Arabic or Senegal		Lb.	5,672	5,781	232	320
Kadaya (karaya) & talka...		Lb.	3,141	4,786	158	358
Tragacanth		Lb.	1,801	1,911	331	396
Other gums and resins, n.e.s.		Lb.	f/ 4,729	f/ 4,107	g/ 300	h/ 385
Tar, pitch & turpentine ...			b/	b/	156	155
Varnish gums & resins-						
Damar		Lb.	7,216	16,189	252	882
Kauri		Lb.	716	1,826	52	168
Lac, crude, seed, button and stick		Lb.	9,550	12,367	813	1,162
Shellac-		Lb.	e/ 3,818	- - -	e/ 353	- - -
Bleached		Lb.	d/ 154	605	d/ 25	127
Unbleached		Lb.	d/ 4,130	11,542	d/ 386	1,492
Other varnish gums, etc..		Lb.	10,237	16,523	393	832
Total gums, resins & balsams					5,339	9,186

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-1933	1933-34 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FOREST PRODUCTS, cont'd:					
Wood:					
Boards, sawed, planks, & deals, etc.-					
Hardwood-	M.ft.	12	30	371	1,097
Softwood-					
Fir	M.ft.	4	24	44	483
Hemlock	M.ft. a/		3	3	51
Spruce	M.ft.	123	189	2,108	4,149
Pine	M.ft.	61	111	1,254	2,595
Other	M.ft.	6	4	214	131
Brier, ivy or laurel root	b/		b/	195	294
Cabinet woods-					
In the log-					
Cedar, Spanish	M.ft.	1	1	40	42
Mahogany	M.ft.	5	5	258	376
Other	M.ft.	1	3	101	382
Sawed-					
Product of the P. I.	M.ft.	5	20	141	720
Other	M.ft.	6	6	310	355
Laths	M.	139	159	337	414
Logs & timber, except cab- inet woods-					
Cedar	M.ft.	38	27	337	264
Fir, spruce or western hemlock	M.ft.	83	40	662	386
Teak	M.ft. a/		a/	21	12
Other, n. e. s.	b/		b/	101	111
Pickets and palings	b/		b/	111	165
Poles, telegraph, telephone etc.....	No.	119	218	434	638
Pulpwood-					
Peeled-					
Spruce	Cord	369	585	3,382	4,428
Other	Cord	71	97	416	520
Rossed, - spruce.....	Cord	1	13	8	84

Continued

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports of the United States,
1932-33 and 1933-34, cont'd

Article	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		General	For con- sumption	General	For con- sumption
		1932-33	1933-34 prelim.	1932-33	1933-34 prelim.
FOREST PRODUCTS, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wood, continued:					
Pulp wood, continued-					
Rough-					
Spruce	Cord	110	123	809	947
Other	Cord	0	4	0	21
Railroad ties	No.	399	398	293	363
Rattan, unmanufactured	Lb.	3,299	7,901	158	455
Shingles	Sq.	1,378	1,422	2,673	3,655
Veneers & plywoods	Sq.ft	1,635	5,628	26	109
Other wood, unmf'd. or semi-mfd.....		b/	b/	677	1,267
Total wood				15,484	24,510
Misc. forest products:					
Cork wood or bark, unmf'd..	Lb.	37,946	110,480	719	2,820
Osier or willow for basket making	Lb.	108	140	2	4
Wood pulp-					
Chemical-					
Sulphate-					
Bleached...(2240 lb.)	Ton	25	46	1,903	3,054
Unbleached (Kraft) "	Ton	281	503	8,145	14,389
Sulphite-					
Bleached ...	" Ton	303	427	14,180	21,732
Unbleached .	" Ton	478	685	14,572	22,711
Soda pulp	" Ton	2	6	54	255
Mechanically ground-					
Bleached	" Ton	16	9	244	185
Unbleached ...	" Ton	132	188	2,357	3,312
Total forest products, excl. rubber & similar gums..				65,543	109,149
Total vegetable products, incl. forest products				523,912	751,903
Total vegetable products, ex- cluding forest products				458,369	642,754
Total agricultural imports, incl. forest products ...				677,231	970,911
Total agricultural imports, excl. forest products				611,688	861,762

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Includes "other" prior to Jan. 1, 1933. d/ January 1 - June 30. e/ July 1 - December 31. f/ Excludes dutiable. g/ Includes \$7,284 dutiable and \$292,962 free. h/ Includes \$38,128 dutiable and \$347,235 free.

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